

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالعمارة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Waldheim recommends extension of U.N. Golan force

UNITED NATIONS, May 24 (R). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today recommended a further six-month extension of the mandate of the U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) separating the Syrian and Israeli armies on the Golan Heights...

Mondale reports to Carter

WASHINGTON, May 24 (R). — Vice President Walter Mondale today reported to President Carter on his trip to Europe during which he had talks on Southern African issues with South African Prime Minister John Vorster...

Volume 2, Number 458

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1977 — JAMADI AL AKHERA 7, 1397

Price : 50 fils

King Hussein: Likud victory will not alter our rights or conditions for a just peace

AMMAN (J.T.) — In a televised broadcast to the nation, His Majesty King Hussein said Tuesday that the victory of the rightwing Likud bloc in the Israeli general elections will neither alter Jordan's position on Middle East peace nor diminish Arab or Palestinian rights...

He says in Washington

Prince Fahd hopeful for future after Carter's M.E. remarks

WASHINGTON, May 24 (R). — President Carter conferred today with Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz on the Middle East amid uncertainty about peace prospects after the election victory of Israel's rightwing Likud Party...

President Nimeiri asks for U.S. military aid

KHARTOUM, May 24 (R). — President Jaafar Nimeiri of the Sudan, who last week expelled 70 Soviet military advisers to the Sudanese army, today asked for American military aid...

Mental patient wreaks havoc in S. Moluccan hostage drama

BOVENSIMILDE, Holland, May 24 (R). — South Moluccan gunmen holding hostages in a primary school here held a volley of warning shots this afternoon when a woman mental patient rushed through a police cordon towards the building...

King Hussein receives jubilee gift from army

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian Armed Forces Tuesday gave His Majesty King Hussein a studded pendant for his silver jubilee. It bears the emblem of the Jordanian Army and represents its formations...

Israeli shells hammer south Lebanon villages

SIDON, Lebanon, May 24 (R). — Israeli gunners showered shells on three Lebanese settlements near the sensitive border with Israel overnight for the first time since the rightwing Likud bloc won Israel's general elections...

Sultan Qabus leaves here

AMMAN (JNA). — Sultan Qabus bin Said of Oman Tuesday left here after a six-day private visit.

Podgorny relieved of Soviet party post

MOSCOW, May 24 (R). — Nikolai Podgorny, President of the Soviet Union, was dropped from the Kremlin's ruling Politburo today in a move seen by diplomatic analysts as spelling the end of his political career...

Begin's illness causes speculation about a successor to head Likud

TEL AVIV, May 24 (R). — The leadership of Israel's next government was still in doubt today despite assurances from rightwing leaders that the ailing Mr. Menachem Begin would become prime minister...

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Dajani delivers Badran message to Khleifawi

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA). — The Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Najmeddin Dajani, Tuesday delivered a message from Premier Mudar Badran to Syrian Prime Minister Maj.-Gen. Abdul Rahman Khleifawi.

The results of the committee's meeting, to take place Saturday, will be submitted to the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee, scheduled to meet soon in Amman, he continued.

Minister returns from Thailand with air accord

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Transport Ali Sh'eimat returned from an official eight-day visit to Thailand Tuesday morning, during which he held discussions with aviation authorities on organizing bi-air transport.

Sh'eimat said on his return that agreement has been reached allowing Alia, the Jordanian Airline, to operate regular weekly Jumbo flights between Amman and Bangkok.

Agreement has also been reached with the Thai Ministry of Transport for commercial discussions to be held between the Thai Airlines and the coming three months to the conclusion of a commercial agreement between the two, Mr. Sh'eimat added.

KING HUSSEIN RECEIVES CABLES FOR MAY 25

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein has received a large number of congratulatory cables from kings and presidents of Arab and foreign countries on the occasion of Independence and Army Day.

Congratulations included the presidents of Syria, Egypt, United States, West Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Poland, People's Republic of China, Turkey, Pakistan and South Korea, as well as the acting Indian president.

King Hussein also received cables from the queen of Holland, the Canadian governor-general, the Egyptian vice-president and the Maltese prime minister.

Chief Justice Ghosheh dies

AMMAN (JNA). — Chief Justice Sheikh Abdullah Ghosheh died at the Hussein Medical City Tuesday. He will be buried at the Shariah College in Jibal Amman after Thursday's noon prayer.

The late Abdullah Ghosheh was born in Jerusalem in 1907. After graduating from Al Azhar University in Cairo, he taught religion and Arabic in Hebron.

He served as qadi (religious judge) in Jaffa, Nazareth and Hebron between 1938 and 1946. He then became a member of the shariah court of appeal in Jerusalem, a post he held until 1948. Since 1950 he held several top positions, including that of Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

Sheikh Ghosheh wrote a number of books on Islamic and religious affairs.

NATIONAL NOTES

- * AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein sent two cables of good wishes Tuesday: One to the Argentinian president on the occasion of his country's independence day and a second to Yugoslavia's President Josip Tito for his birthday.
- * AMMAN. — The President of Yarmouk University, Dr. Adnan Badran, Tuesday discussed with the West German ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Horst Schmidt-Dorleiden, possibilities for cooperation between West German universities and Yarmouk University. He also briefed him on progress made by the university.
- * AMMAN. — The Ministry of Education Tuesday completed necessary preparations for the 10-day secondary school examinations to be taken by approximately 17,000 students.
- * AMMAN. — The development bonds presented for subscription by the Central Bank on April 24 have attracted citizens from all walks of life. Sources at the Central Bank recently disclosed that the public subscription to these bonds had exceeded JD 1 million.
- * AMMAN. — The West German Ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Horst Schmidt-Dorleiden, Tuesday delivered a Volkswagen bus to Irbid Industrial Secondary School as a gift from his government.

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General strike hits France

PARIS, May 24 (R). — Millions of French workers went on strike today against the government's austerity programme and unemployment, hitting essential services and public transport but failing to paralyse industry.

The Paris underground service was cut to one train in four and many stations closed. Railway officials said four out of every five mainline trains were cancelled.

But first indications were that the 24-hour strike, called by all the major trade union groupings, would not paralyse industry as the government had feared.

The giant state-owned Renault car factory reported that almost two in three of the 70,000 strong work force turned up.

"Production lines have been slowed down, but we are still producing cars," a management spokesman said.

No newspapers were published, mail deliveries were halted and most banks short-staffed, although many managed to maintain counter services.

Most of the early information on the strike's impact came from management sources. Union leaders refrained from giving press statements at first to show support for striking journalists.

The action as usual was spearheaded by electricity and railway workers, according to early reports from various regions of the country.

Electricity supplies were down to an estimated 40 per cent of normal levels, being cut off for industry in general and

private consumers but maintained for hospitals and emergency services. Power cuts affected most of Paris and other main cities with the exception of Lyons where supplies were almost normal in the morning.

Despite earlier fears that hospitals would only be able to handle emergency operations, health services officials said only five to 10 per cent of staff had failed to turn up for work.

Air France said almost all its long-distance flights were leaving as planned, but short haul services were reduced by half.

Tens of thousands of trade union militants staged a protest march through the streets of eastern Paris, shouting: "We say no to austerity." They demanded urgent action to reduce unemployment, currently running above the one million mark, or about 4.5 per cent of the work force.

Trade unions have rejected the wage restraint which is a key feature of the Barre Plan. The government has decided that wage increases this year should not exceed the rise in prices, except for the lowest paid workers. The guaranteed minimum wages in France at present is 1,600 francs (\$320) a month. The unions want this to be raised to 2,200 francs (\$440).

The demonstrators were headed by the leaders of the country's two main union groupings, M. Georges Seguy of the communist-led C.G.T. and M. Edmond Maire of the left-wing C.F.D.T.

Just behind them came Communist Party Chief Georges Marchais, and leading left-wing socialist Georges Sarre.

The demonstrators included doctors, nurses, teachers, undertakers, old age pensioners, car workers and civil servants, many of them in shirt-sleeves on a hot summer morning.

Singing, shouting and waving banners, it took more than two hours for the marchers to pass through the Palace De La Republique, traditional rallying point for left-wing demonstrations.

The strike is taking place ten months ahead of the next general elections in France and was seen by observers as a political warning to the recent government.

Britain's Daily Mail to be sued for defamation

LONDON, May 24 (R). — A major British mass circulation newspaper is being sued for defamation over its allegations that the giant state-owned Leyland Motor Corporation gave huge bribes to secure sales abroad.

The National Enterprise Board (NEB), an agency set up by the Labour government in 1975 to help guide Britain's industrial recovery, announced Monday that legal proceedings will be started against the Daily Mail.

The NEB, which has a 95 per cent stake in Leyland, said the proceedings would be against the newspaper's editor, Mr. David English, and the proprietors, Associated Newspapers.

The tabloid Daily Mail last Thursday published its allegations under the binned headline "Worldwide bribery web by Leyland", and a central figure in the allegations was Lord Ryder, Chairman of the NEB.

The board said in a statement that "among other remedies, Lord Ryder will be claiming substantial damages. But any sum awarded would be donated to charities."

A major part of the Mail's allegations was a letter purporting to be from Lord Ryder to Leyland's chief, Mr. Alex Park, referring to "special account arrangements."

But a Leyland financial executive, Mr. Graham Barton, has publicly admitted forging the letter, saying that "it was

stupid of me to have tried to gild the lily on what was already massive and major documentation."

Editor English has apologised to Lord Ryder and said the paper's investigators "were not thorough enough" although he maintained that many documents submitted by Mr. Barton had been found to be authentic.

The Press Council, a body of academics, businessmen and journalists which acts as a watchdog on the press but has no legal powers, announced earlier yesterday that it was launching an immediate enquiry into the Mail story.

Leyland chiefs are also carrying out an enquiry into the allegations and have denied that any payments which may have been made were illegal under British law.

Mr. Barton and his wife appeared in court today charged with forging the letter used by the Daily Mail last week as evidence of "worldwide bribery" by the corporation.

Mr. Barton, 34, and his Turkish-born wife Fatima, 32, looked tired and drawn after being questioned by police since Friday, the day after the Daily Mail published what it said was "the amazing truth about Britain's state-owned car makers."

Barton and his wife were ordered to be held until another court appearance next Tuesday.

U.S. continues free trade policy but protects sectors hard-hit by imports

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AFP). — The U.S.-Japanese agreement on curbing Japan's colour T.V. set exports to this country shows that the Jimmy Carter administration means to continue the overall policy of free trade while protecting sectors of industry seriously hit by imports.

The deal means that 1,750,000 units will reach this country from Japan per annum for a three-year period, as against 2,800,000 sets in 1976. Although this is a cut of 40 per cent, White House trade negotiator Robert Strauss has denied that the U.S. is being protectionist.

If vulnerable sectors are not allowed a curb on imports, a mood of protectionism which sweeps the United States, he has said.

Observers generally feel that the case of colour T.V. sets was the easiest to cope with. Arrivals jumped three-fold in one year and suddenly gained 44 per cent of the market. Four-fifths of these imports were from Japan and Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda himself said here recently that this flood of imports could not continue.

The United States is trying to obtain voluntary curbs in a number of other fields. With Taiwan and South Korea, for example, it has just concluded deals on footwear and will shortly start similar talks with other supplier countries.

Foreign companies have more than 40 per cent of the U.S. footwear market, a fact that has evoked a deluge of demands for protection from

American manufacturers and unions.

The 1964 U.S. Trade Act has made it hard for the administration to resist such pressure. The act has set up an independent body, the Foreign Trade Commission to examine complaints and make recommendations on quotas, tariff rates or a combination of the two.

The White House has the legal power to reject the commission's views but if it does this Congress can annul the White House move.

In the sectors of T.V. sets and footwear, a government rejection of the commission's recommendations may well have led to a congressional veto, which would have meant the proposals were applied.

Even so, Mr. Carter has turned down four protectionist moves by the commission this year covering canned mushrooms, sugar, footwear and colour T.V. sets.

In the case of the mushrooms, he simply rejected the appeal, which was relatively easy since mushrooms can hardly be called a major issue.

For sugars he has promised to seek an international accord aiming at stabilisation.

But for T.V. sets and footwear he has adopted so-called orderly trading deals under which the flow is controlled by the exporters rather than the importers.

This formula enables the United States to declare that it still follows a free trade policy in the realm of international commerce.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market Tuesday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

one dollar =	2.3590/3600	West German marks
one sterling =	1.7165/75	U.S. dollars
	2.4590/4800	Dutch guilders
	2.5165/75	Swiss francs
	36.11/13	Belgian francs
	4.9500/70	French francs
	885.85/35	Italian lire
	277.80/70	Japanese yen
	4.3630/40	Swedish crowns
	5.2800/10	Norwegian crowns
	6.950/65	Danish crowns

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Equities were higher Tuesday in moderate activity and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 12.7 at 469.2.

Moderate gains among leading stocks were extended after mid-session on news that the government's power to control dividends and profit margins will end in July next year. The news hit a market already short of stock and subsequent rises were disproportionate to actual trading. Net advances ranged to almost 25p.

Government bonds were immediately marked defensively lower on the news having been up to one half point higher. At the close occasional gains of 1/8 were noted. Dollar stocks and Canadians declined. Golds were dull.

ICI, Beecham, Unilever, Hawker Siddeley, Thorn, Glaxo and Lucas showed net rises of 14p to 25p. Other top names gained up to 12p.

Banks rallied to close little changed. Second line issues scored a broad advance but turnover was modest.

Wheatsteeff ended 10p up helped by increased profits.

APOLGY: The London gold price was not received Tuesday

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian filis for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	140.0	140.4
French franc	66.8	67.1
Swiss franc	131.0	131.4
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.3	37.5
Saudi riyal	93.3	93.5
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.2
Syrian pound	81.0	81.3
Iraqi dinar	947.0	958.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,146.0	1,150.0
Egyptian pound	480.0	485.0
Libyan dinar	760.0	770.0
UAE dirham	84.6	85.0

WALL STREET REPORT

APOLGY

Due to circumstances beyond our control we are unable to carry the full Wall Street Report. Following is a brief run-down of Tuesday's results.

Share prices on Wall Street continued downward Tuesday with the Dow Jones Industrial Index dropping more than six points to 810.62 within one hour.

Yesterday the index made its biggest dive this year in losing 13 points. It lost about 25 points in three days' trading.

The decline to around 900 is attributed to higher interest rates and inflationary pressure in the United States.

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هكذا صنعنا القمح

APOLOGY

Jordan Times apologises to its readers for the non-appearance of Your Daily Horoscope due to the fact that our stocks have run out. We hope to be able to continue publishing it as soon as possible.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



PEANUTS



ANDY GAPP



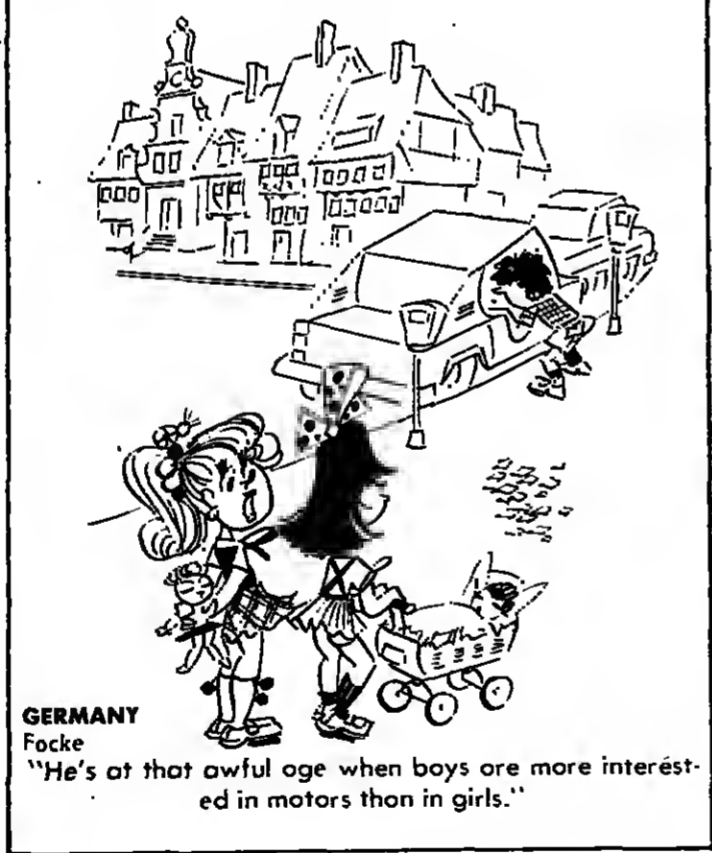
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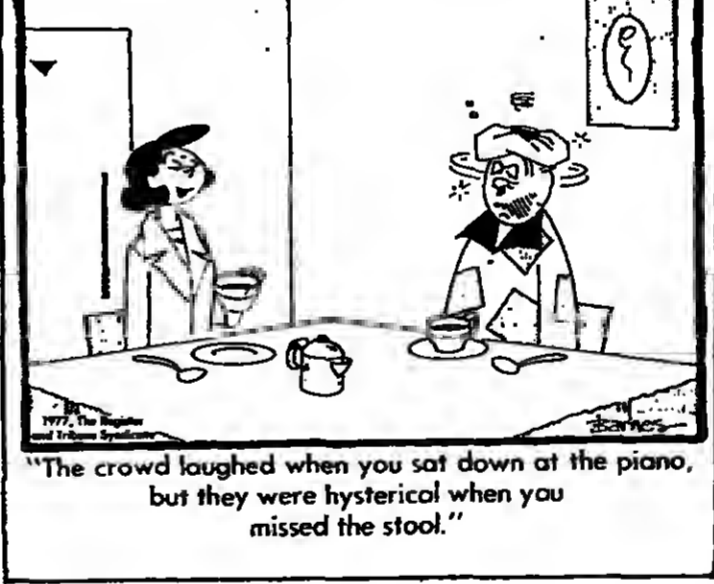
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LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



WORLD RECORDS

The longest an obelisk has remained in situ is that at Heliopolis, near Aswan, Egypt, erected by Senusret I around 1750 B.C.

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1977 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. East deals. NORTH ♠ Q 10 ♥ A 8 6 ♦ 9 6 4 2 ♣ 9 5 4 3

WEST ♠ 5 ♥ J 9 4 2 ♦ K 10 8 7 3 ♣ Q 10 6 EAST ♠ A 6 4 3 ♥ Q 10 5 3 ♦ A Q 5 ♣ J 7 SOUTH ♠ K J 9 8 7 2 ♥ K 7 ♦ J ♣ J

The bidding: East South West North 1 ♠ Dble. 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Seven of ♠. The key to trump control quite often consists of knocking out the entry to the danger hand first. Observe this example from a recent leg of the Philip Morris European Cup, reported by Terence Reese.

East-West were employing five-card major opening bids, so East bid his three-card minor. South's sequence of first doubling and then bidding a suit despite the fact that his partner was silent, showed a good hand. North judged well to raise and South went on to game.

At most tables, a diamond was led and continued, declarer ruffing. A trump to the queen lost to the ace and

declarer was again forced with a diamond. Now declarer had to exhaust all his trumps to draw East's, and when West got in with the queen of clubs he had two good diamonds to cash for down two.

The successful declarer was English internationalist. Alan Hiron. He realized from the bidding sequence that diamonds were likely to break 5-3, and that West, for his raise, was more likely to

have the length. He also recognized the danger that trumps might be 4-1, and that the contract would be in jeopardy only if West could gain the lead late in the play to run his diamonds.

The opening bid almost surely marked East for the ace of spades, so West's only remedy could be in clubs. So before touching trumps, Hiron played ace-king and another club. This simple stratagem had the desired effect. West won and continued diamonds. Declarer ruffed and led a trump. East

won the ace, but he was out of diamonds. No matter what he did, declarer would be able to get to his hand, draw trumps and claim the contract.

It's true that by playing on clubs before trumps were drawn declarer risked having one of his club honors ruffed away. But if, in fact,

clubs were 4-1, the contract was almost certainly doomed anyway, so the early club plays had much to gain and little to lose.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble grid with words EBELL, YOVEC, NATTYR, SAURES. Answer: ON THE



THE BEST WAY TO RISE TO THE 'HEIGHTS.'

Yesterday's Jumbles: LITHE TWINE POETRY RAMROD Answer: What some trashy literature appears to be written on—A 'TRIPLE' WRITER

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE with grid and answers.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

Table with columns for JORDAN TELEVISION, BBC RADIO, AMMAN AIRPORT, RADIO JORDAN, VOICE OF AMERICA, EMERGENCIES, and USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

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JOE FORRESTER: THE WITNESS During his usual beat, Joe Forrester helps to arrest thieves and investigates a murder case and a bank robbery.

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Vorster tells reporters in Cape Town Talks with Mondale afford S. Africa a brighter future

CAPE TOWN, May 24 (R). — Prime Minister John Vorster returned today from what he called a doubly worthwhile meeting in Vienna with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale and said South Africa now faced a brighter future.

policy of dialogue with white-ruled South Africa. Despite reports that Mr. Vorster and Mr. Mondale reached deadlock on the question of South Africa's race policies, Mr. Vorster said his trip was "more than doubly worthwhile."

I left South Africa." Seven cabinet ministers were among the enthusiastic crowd that greeted Mr. Vorster when he flew back from his week-long visit to Europe. Mr. Vorster told them the visit had been an unequivocal success. No one could have expected him to convince the Americans that separate racial development (South Africa's apartheid policy) was the best solution to this country's problems, but he had "stated this message clearly."

Muzorewa rejects Smith's qualified franchise vote

SALISBURY, May 24 (AFP). — Rhodesian nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa today totally rejected the principle of including a qualified voters franchise in any constitution emerging from the Anglo-American Initiative on Rhodesia. Bishop Muzorewa, who heads the United African National Council (UANC), told a press conference that he and his party would not entertain a qualified franchise.

Spanish election campaign launched

MADRID, May 24 (R). — Thousands of young political militants pasted up party wall posters all over Spain today at the start of the campaign for the June 15 general election. Prominent among the posters were those of the Democratic Centre Union led by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez who is standing for parliament though he does not have to do so to keep his post.

rose last month after the lifting of a ban on the Communists and the dismantling of the National Movement, the only political party allowed by the late Gen. Franco. The poll published by the Roman Catholic daily Ya, showed that 83 per cent of those questioned were satisfied with the king's performance. His popularity dipped in February after a wave of political violence in January publicly denounced by the government as an attempt to provoke a coup by the army.

31 per cent were satisfied with what the king was doing. In a separate development, Arab ambassadors in Madrid said today they would boycott official functions for visiting Portuguese President Antonio Ramoalho Eanes in protest at Portugal's recent recognition of Israel.

Egyptian pilots will shortly leave Zaire

CAIRO, May 24 (AFP). — Egyptian pilots helping the Zairese government combat a rebellion in Shaba (ex-Katanga) Province will return home shortly, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi said today in the Cairo daily Al-Ahram.

Mr. Fahmi was quoted as saying: "Since the war is over in Zaire with the recapture of areas invaded in Shaba, the Egyptian pilots and technicians will return to Egypt as soon as their mission ends."

Soviets comment unenthusiastically on SALT talks

MOSCOW, May 24 (R). — A leading Soviet commentator said yesterday there was still a long way to go before a strategic arms accord could be completed between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Without mentioning Northern Ireland, Britain, described the section as a "regrettable innovation", adding that it did not define what constituted an armed conflict.

Each article requires a two-thirds majority to gain inclusion in the final document, which states will be able to sign with reservations here at the end of the conference scheduled for mid-June. The protocols will then have to be ratified by individual states.

Washington, he added, had to display "a constructive, realistic approach in this complex work of searching for mutually acceptable decisions."

Only Israel votes against self-determination at Red Cross Conference on Humanitarian Law

GENEVA, May 24 (R). — A 100-nation conference here to update the rules of war conducted yesterday entered the last lap of three years of negotiations and immediately ran into trouble over outlool liberation struggles.

Israel yesterday pressed for a vote after conference Chairman Pierre Graber, the Swiss foreign minister, and the United States had tried to find a procedural formula allowing the article to go through by consensus.

Without mentioning Northern Ireland, Britain, described the section as a "regrettable innovation", adding that it did not define what constituted an armed conflict.

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Washington, he added, had to display "a constructive, realistic approach in this complex work of searching for mutually acceptable decisions."

California scientists announce new insulin-producing bacteria

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24 (R). — Scientists at the University of California have announced a breakthrough in efforts to create a new form of bacteria to produce the life-saving medicine insulin.

genes until some time in the distant future. Congress is considering new federal bills, but regulations imposed by the National Institute of Health require that researchers using federal funds must specify the human genes to be purified in a special facility not readily available to most scientists before they can be planted into bacteria.

months he hopes to have his bacteria manufacturing a rudimentary form of the insulin normally produced in the pancreas of a rat. This could be turned into insulin after treatment with enzymes.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

- * CAIRO, May 24 (R). — The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said today that U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale is due to visit Middle Eastern countries in the near future. The newspaper's report from its Washington correspondent gave no source and did not name any of the countries to be visited by Mr. Mondale.
- * CAIRO, May 24 (AFP). — Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile-Mariam made a secret visit to Libya on his way home from Moscow recently to ask Col. Muammar Qaddafi for money to buy arms, Al-Ahram reported here today. The paper's Khartoum correspondent said Lt.-Col. Mengistu talked with the Libyan leader for six hours, asking him to finance purchases of Soviet weaponry which Moscow did not wish to supply directly for fear it may upset its relations with Somalia.
- * WEST BERLIN, May 24 (R). — A former press spokesman of the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) and his ex-wife were jailed here yesterday for spying for communist East Germany. The city's High Court sentenced 36-year-old Herr Heinrich Burger to seven years in prison and his divorced wife Fran Katryna to 18 months. The court said the two had spied for the East German State Security Service (SSD) between 1968 and 1976.
- * TURIN, May 24 (AFP). — France should advise Mauritania and Morocco to accept the demands of Saharan guerrillas if it wants six French hostages seized by the Polisario released, the Saharans' main leader says. Mr. Mohammed Lamine, Premier of the self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic told the Stampa daily in an interview published today that the six -- seized in the Mauritanian mining town of Zouerate on May 1 -- were "well treated and in good health." He did not specify where they were being detained.
- * MOSCOW, May 24 (R). — The Soviet Union yesterday launched a bitter, personal attack on the White House's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and accused him of issuing Moscow with absurd demands on human rights. The official Tass news agency, quoting an interview with the magazine U.S. News and World Report, said that the Polish-born adviser had expressed dissatisfaction that the American press had slackened its coverage of human rights issues in communist countries.
- * MILAN, May 24 (R). — Three kidnapers surrendered and released their captive after police marksmen laid siege to their flat for several hours here today. They threatened to kill their victim, Signor Gianni Meroni, when police surrounded the building but later gave themselves up after talks with justice officials. Signor Meroni, 22 year-old son of an industrialist, was seized outside a discotheque in Como two weeks ago. He was the 29th kidnap victim reported in Italy this year.
- * NEW YORK, May 24 (AFP). — Mrs. Pat Nixon, the wife of the ex-president, has failed to recover entirely from the stroke she suffered last July and appears to be permanently afflicted, her daughter Julie said here yesterday. "She has a little difficulty walking and can't use her left hand completely," Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower told the press. But she said her father was well and spending most of his spare time playing golf.

Joan Crawford took her own life, a friend says

NEW YORK, May 24 (AFP). — Miss Joan Crawford, the classic screen star who died on May 10, may have committed suicide, according to her friend and neighbour the writer Doris Lilly.

In the latest issue of People Magazine, Miss Lilly, author of the best-seller "How to Marry a Millionaire," gathers together a series of coincidences which she says indicate that Miss Joan Crawford took her own life.

Her body was cremated and no autopsy was performed. Miss Lilly wrote: "The Coroner's Office said this great star died of heart failure, and in a way they were right. Her heart had been broken and she died from a lethal dose of loneliness -- and fear."

Carter's envoys discuss troop withdrawal in Seoul

SEOUL, May 24 (AFP). — Crucial talks will get underway in Seoul this week when U.S. President Jimmy Carter's two special envoys meet South Korean President Park Chung Hee here over the planned withdrawal of American ground troops from South Korea.

ment programme mapped out by Seoul, about \$5,000 million will be spent until 1980 -- \$1,500 million from the U.S. foreign military sales loans, and the remainder financed from Korea's own resources.

armistice Agreement, whereas South Korea did not sign it. Besides, Seoul wants the Americans to turn over to the operational control the U.S. has kept over the South Korean armed forces since the days of the Korean war in the 1950s.

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Criminal prosecution of retired FBI agent stirs U.S. protest storm

WASHINGTON, May 24 (R). — The first criminal prosecution of a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent resulting from actions connected with his duty has stirred a storm of protest here.

Another critic said the only thing accomplished by prosecuting FBI agents was to "get the FBI ready for the Russians when they take over."

armistice Agreement, whereas South Korea did not sign it. Besides, Seoul wants the Americans to turn over to the operational control the U.S. has kept over the South Korean armed forces since the days of the Korean war in the 1950s.



JORDAN TIMES



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A glimpse into the past--



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His Majesty King Talal, the second king.



His Majesty King Hussein.



Prince Abdullah (in the days of the Emirate) is seen during a visit to the Italian Hospital, Amman in 1925.



King Abdullah is seen in the company of Turkish officials during a visit to Ankara in 1937. At left is his private physician, Dr. Jamil Tutunji.

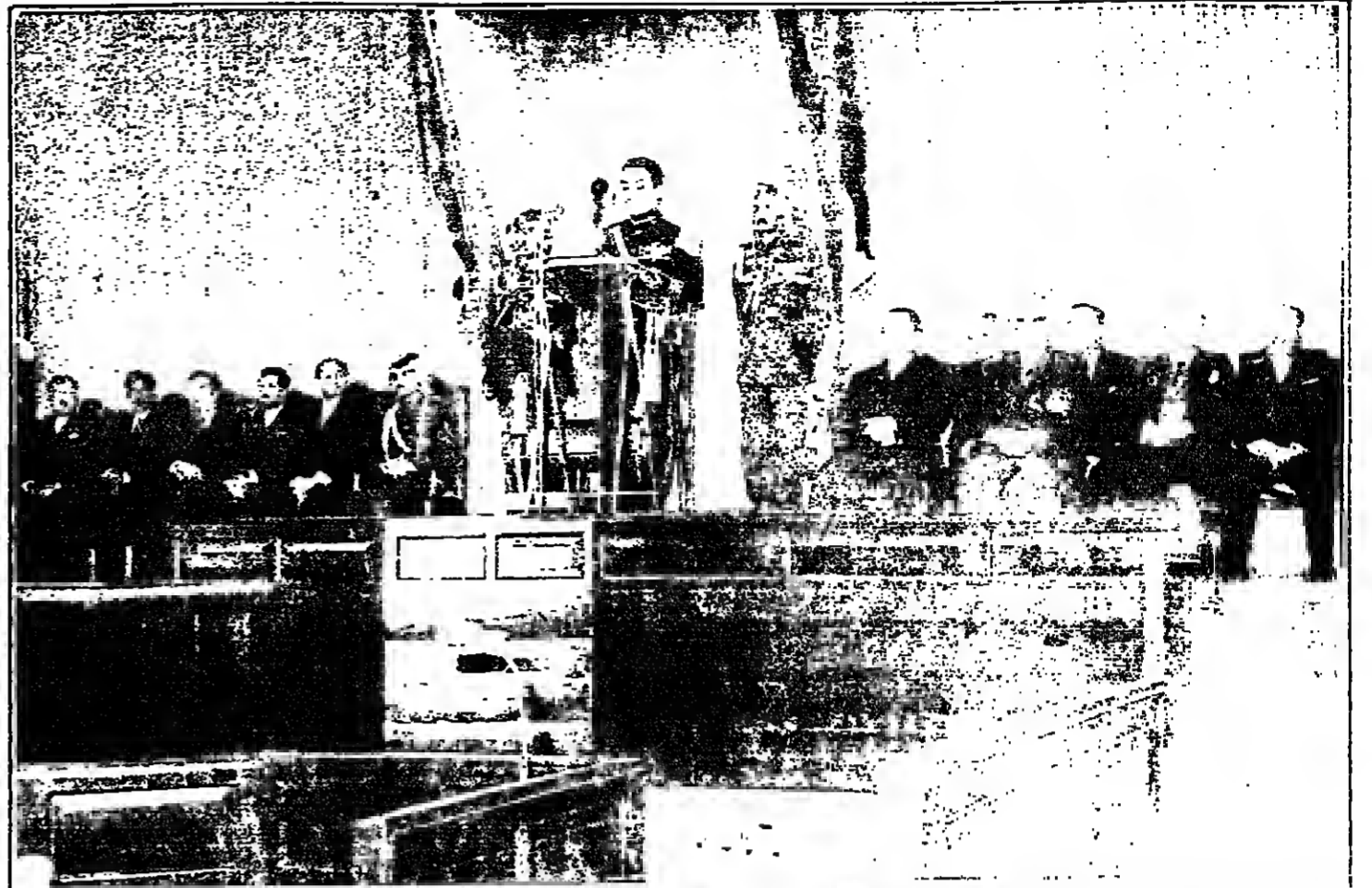


King Abdullah with his grandson, the young Prince Hussein.

from grandfather to grandson



King Hussein presides over a cabinet meeting in the late fifties. To the left is Prime Minister Hazza' Majali.



His Majesty King Hussein opens a session of parliament in 1961. To the left (in military uniform) is Prince Mohammad. To the right (front row) are Speaker Bahjat Talhouni and Prime Minister Samir Rifai.




King Hussein officiates at the inauguration of Amman's Palestine Hospital. To the immediate left is His Highness Prince Mohammad, then Mr. Bahjat Talhouni the present Speaker of the Upper House. To the right is Prime Minister Majali. Dr. Jamil Tutunji, Minister of Health, is at the microphone.



A young King Hussein turns on the taps that supply Wadi Seer with water. Second from left is Mr. Said Al Mufti, then Speaker of the Upper House. Immediately to the King's left is Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, then Mr. Majali (gesturing).

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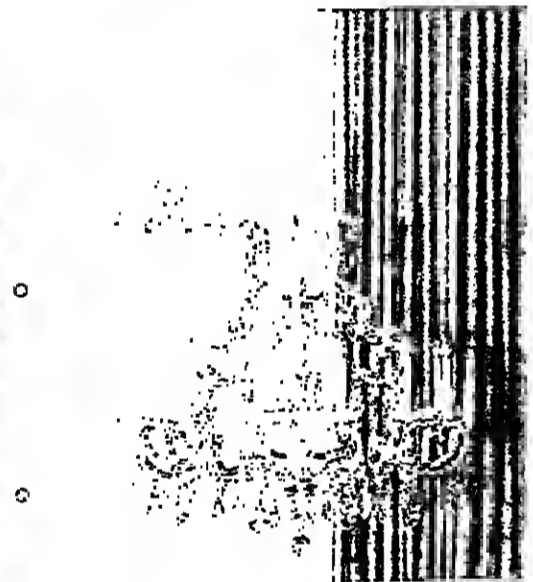
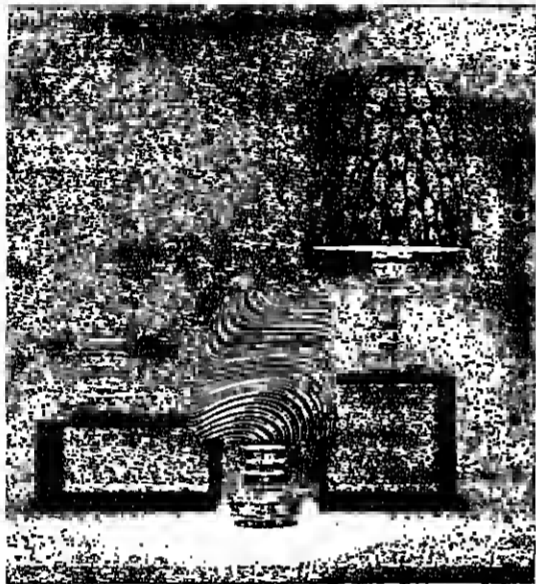
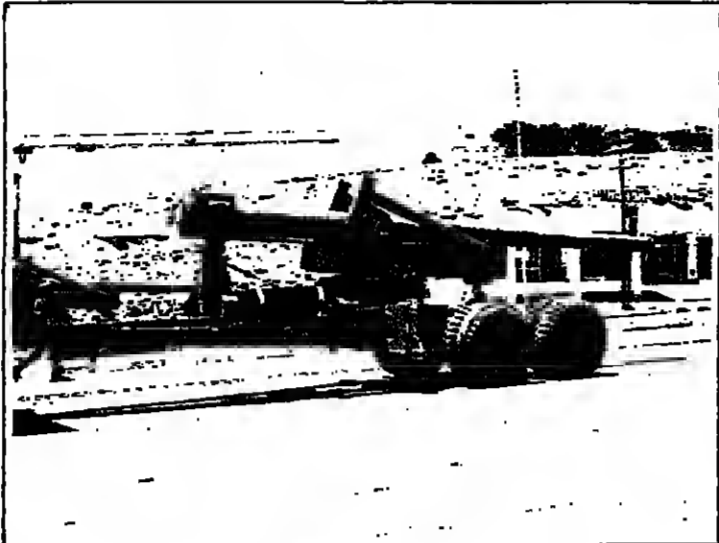
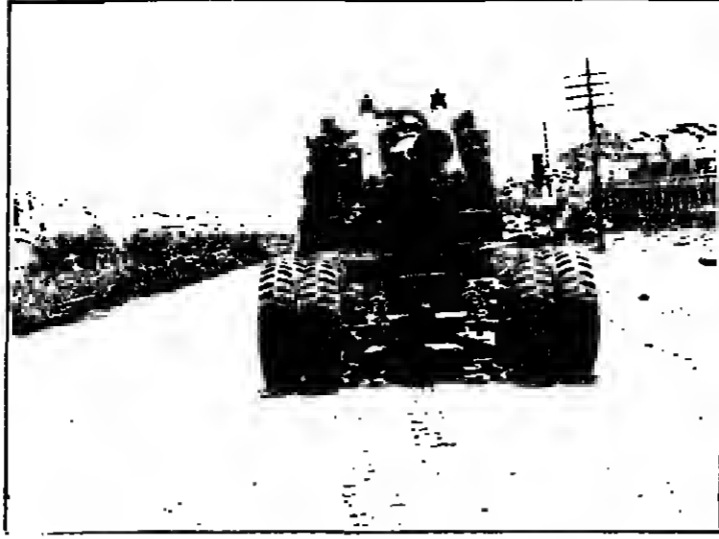
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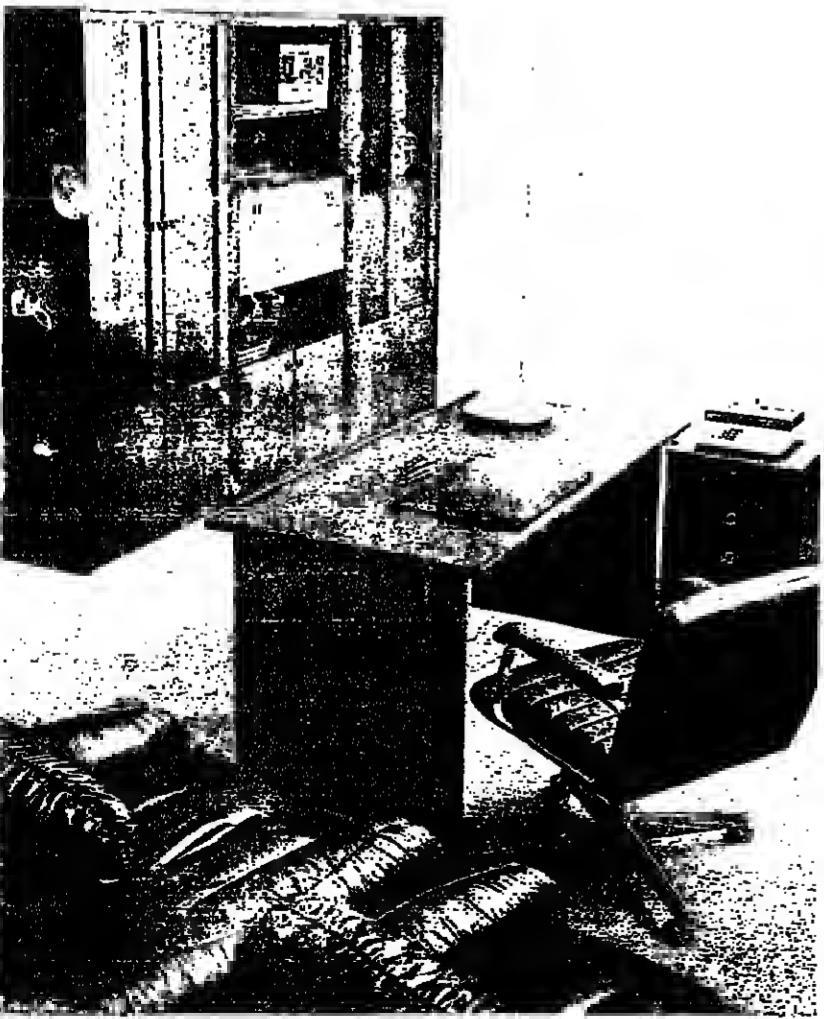
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Photos by Yousef Al Allan

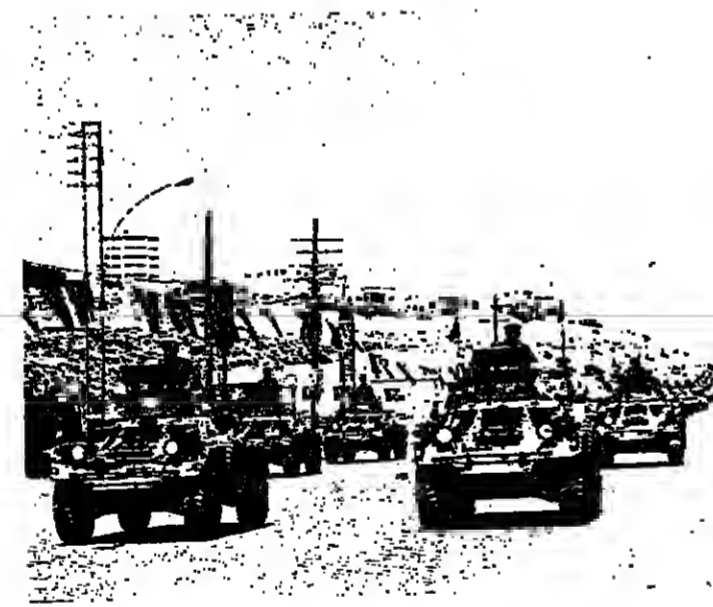
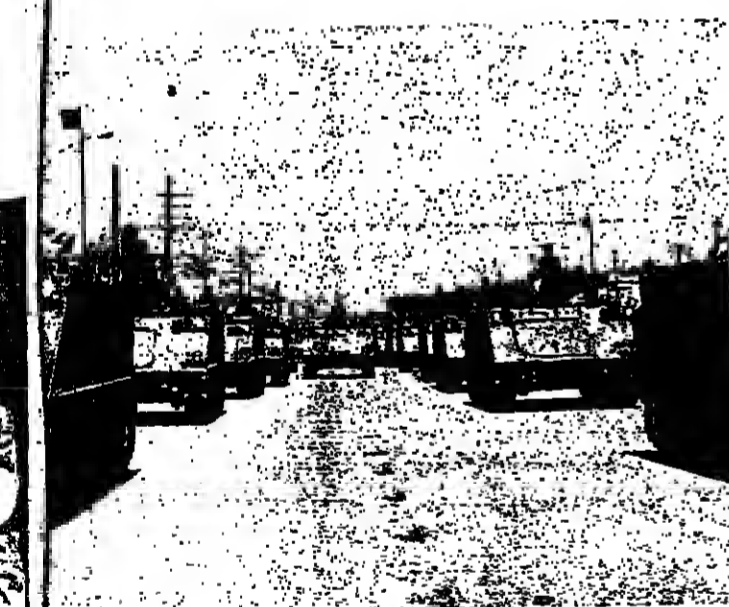


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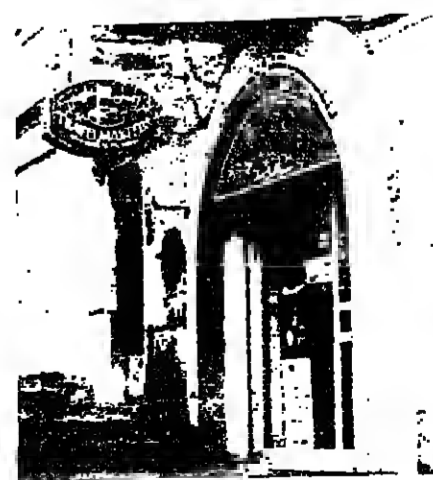
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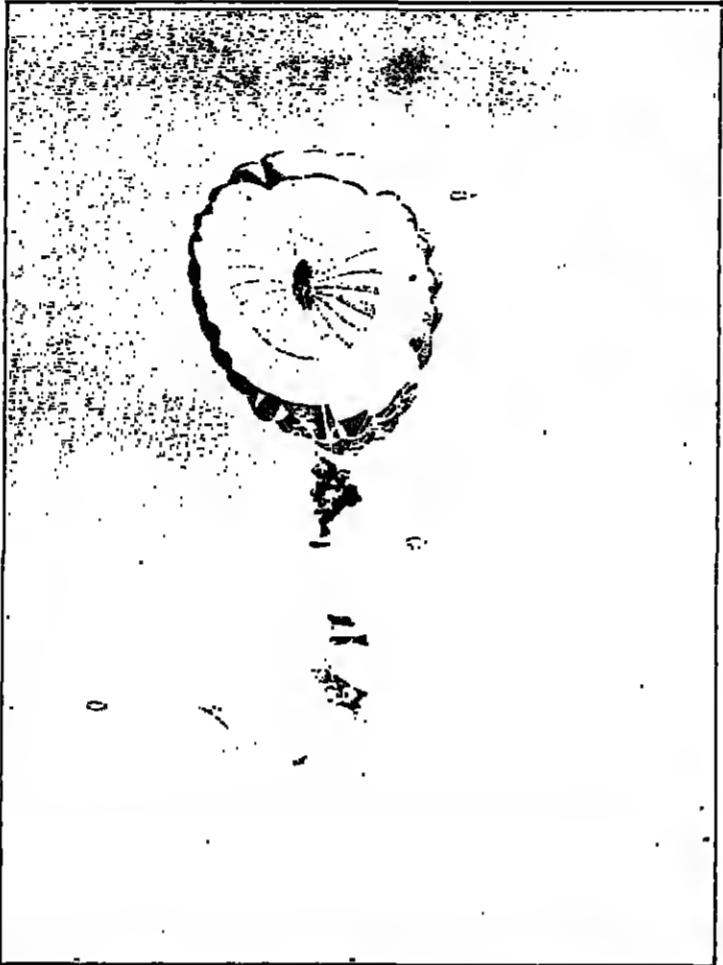
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Financial sector bounds forward full of confidence

By Jawad Anani
Special to the Jordan Times

Jordan has come a long way since 1952 as far as financial development is concerned. The 25 years have witnessed a transformation from a naive barter system to a sophisticated multi-asset one in 1977. Moreover, the functions of money have changed from a mere unit of account and medium of exchange to one of speculative near-money status.

To put this development into proper perspective, a reference to certain theories pertaining to financial development might be in order. Gur and Shaw wrote in the sixties, and Goldsmith in the later sixties, on causes of and measures to speed up financial development. They agreed unanimously that a country's financial development depends on its per capita income, i.e. the higher the per capita income, the more sophisticated the financial structure.

When they go on to say that when the market grows, a division of labor becomes more evident, growth in income affords a diversification of financial assets, financial intermediaries and financial investments. Goldsmith devised a set of measures with which to measure the extent of financial growth. He can do that by relating the volume of money supply to GNP (gross national product), by measuring financial assets to total wealth and so on.

When we relate money supply to GNP, we find that the ratio is almost three to one in 1952. Yet over this period money supply has grown thirty-fold. Moreover, the ratio of financial assets to total wealth has grown rapidly, as seen in the growth of insurance and portfolio assets. Growth may be classified according to the increase in financial intermediaries. In the fifties, there were four commercial banks operating in Jordan (East and West Banks), which one was Jordanian, the number is 12 (excluding four licensed banks which have not started operations yet) with 79 branches. We add the six specialised



Central Bank Keeping tabs on what the financial market is doing.

credit institutions, representative offices, insurance companies, the Postal Savings Fund, a large Central Bank and a new financial market, then the growth becomes grotesque.

Moreover, financial instruments were confined in the early fifties to cheques, acceptances and discounted bills. The spectrum now includes: Central government bonds and bills, certain semi-government institution bonds, a large assortment of shares and other newly emerging short-term financial papers.

The interest rate structure was merely confined, in the early fifties, to commercial deposit and loan rates. However, if we pass a cursory look over the tables issued by the Central Bank in its Monthly Statistical Bulletin, we realise that there is now a complicated structure in existence.

The development in the financial structure may also be felt in the appearance of new brokers and investment companies. The financial sector has certainly proved itself to be the leading one in the Jordanian economy. While in most countries we find that the growth in the financial structure lags

behind real sectors, in Jordan the opposite may be closer to the truth.

In the Five-Year Development Plan (1976-80), we find a much better realisation of the role of the financial and monetary structure in economic development. A section on the role of the monetary sector in the plan was given space, but probably lower down the list than it should have been found. There is no fault or underestimation, because no one could have imagined in 1975 the incredible growth in the financial sector which in fact took place that year.

The reasons for this sudden growth in 1975 may now be rationalised by inflationary pressures. Hard-won savings by Jordanians inside or outside suddenly began to actively seek out investment opportunities. Moreover, the phenomenal interest by Arab and foreign investors in Jordan necessitated the creation of sophisticated financial intermediation. Jordan has now grown to become a credit-worthy client in Euro-markets and other international financial markets. This linkage is beginning to emerge as an important development which the Jordanian

economy is responding to with vigour.

Such growth must be carefully watched. Money cannot always be trusted to generate real growth. This sudden outburst of financial growth could make us witness a mirage.

The Central Bank must use every weapon at its disposal to make sure that this happy procedure does not turn against us. Monetary functions can be unstable and unpredictable, as the experience of many countries has indicated. We have to make sure that monetary assets have a real-asset backing -- otherwise we would be exchanging one form of money for another. It is high time that we channelled more financial assets into real investments.

I am sure we can absorb all that liquidity. Our drive to industrialise and enhance material output should be given a boost by the financial sector. There are ample opportunities for real investments, and we must jump at it. A final statement -- without internal solidarity and security the growth of the financial sector could not have been possible. As long as we have order, every potential success can be translated into a reality.

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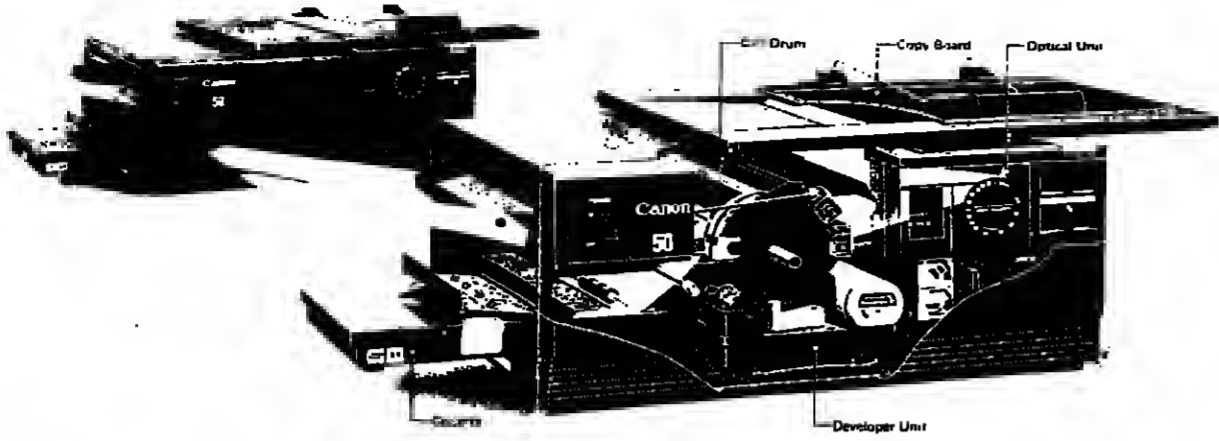
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Jordan starts to flex Now faces problems

By Omar Jawad
Special to the Jordan Times

Jordan celebrates 25 years of rule under His Majesty King Hussein at a time when, in the economic sphere, the country is starting to taste the first morsels of home-grown success. More significantly, the economic mood that has been planned out by Jordan's policy-makers reflects a historic process by which the country has started to make economic strides of its own choosing, rather than being buffeted and blown about by the economic, political and military upheavals of the Middle East.

In fact, Jordan has just passed through a two-year period of frenzied economic activity that has brought a new element of concern into the country's economic viability. Ironically, this concern stems from Jordan's recent successes in moving ahead with its development plans at a pace that has put immense pressures on the country's limited domestic productive capacity.

The single overriding characteristic of Jordan's economic magic over the past decade has been a very heavy reliance on money that has come into the country from abroad. This money has come in the form of budgetary support from traditional friendly states (most notably the United States, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait), grants and loans to the government, and, most recently, a massive

inflow of money sent back to the country by Jordanians working abroad (mainly in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf oil-producing states).

The immediate question-mark that hangs over Jordan's economic progress is whether this massive inflow of both official and private money can be sustained over the next four years of the 1976-1980 five-year plan without pushing up inflation so quickly or accentuating shortages in the supply of some goods and services so sharply that the gains of the economy as a whole are wiped out for the great bulk of Jordanians who live as wage earners on fixed monthly incomes. It is certainly a pleasant irony of sorts that Jordan is

now grappling with the negative ramifications and spinoffs of its economic successes, seeing as that during most of the past half century -- or since the country was first established under the Emir Abdullah in 1922 -- it has had little opportunity in the economic sphere to do anything but seek to balance the budget every year with a constant inflow of foreign aid.

But the manner in which Jordan tackles its immediate economic challenges will help determine the long-range successes of the country, and the next four years of the five-year plan will be taken by hard-headed outside observers -- and critical sources of money -- as a test of what Jordan can do when it is put to the test.

That test has two major facets. The first, as outlined in the general aims of the five-year plan, is to gradually shift the centre of gravity of the national economy to one that is based more on productive activity, such as industry, manufacturing, mineral exploitation, agriculture and even tourism.

The second facet is to make sure that the large amounts of private capital that are flowing into Jordan are directed into productive investments that will help bring about this fundamental shift, and simultaneously to make sure that the tremendous demand that has been created by the inflows of private and public money does not straiten Jordan's productive resources to the point where the result is a severe cycle of higher wages and higher prices.

This is particularly delicate because Jordan spends such a large percentage of its budget on defence, police and the civil service (a full 47 per cent of the 1977 budget), and it would be an economic disaster for a situation to arise where the state tries to keep increasing its employees' salaries to try and keep up with inflation that is in significant part the result of sustained annual developmental and recurring expenditures by the state itself.

The speculative spree that hit the country over the past two years is an unpleasant example of what can easily happen over and over again in a small economy with limited

outlets for whatever extra cash people happen to have in their hands at a time when inflationary pressures throughout the Middle East and the world -- let alone within the country itself -- are causing them to seek profits.

The added dilemma for Jordan is that the process that is being undertaken -- the transformation of the economy away from services and into more productive work -- is by nature a slow one. At least five and ten years will have to pass before major shifts in the economic structure can be said to have been brought about as planned.

The question then remains: Will Jordan get through the coming few years with sufficiently diligent and agile responses and controls on the part of the government to make sure that the speculative-inflationary fever that was so uncomfortable over the past two years does not return in a more serious form again and again?

The results of the past few years do not answer that question completely. The Central Bank of Jordan stepped into the market place at the end of 1975, perhaps a bit more cautiously than it could have, to slap controls on the interest and lending policies of commercial banks. The aim was to encourage people to put their money into savings accounts, and then to encourage the banks to lend this money to industrial and manufacturing concerns.

In fact, the banks did not cooperate fully, and Central Bank statistics show that for all of 1976, the commercial banks increased their total lending by a whopping 60 per cent, from JD 121 million in 1965 to JD 184 million at the end of last year.

Moreover, a full 60 per cent of bank credit went to finance trade (especially expensive luxury imports) and land and real estate speculation or construction activity. These are precisely the sectors where the government would like to see a de-emphasis, and the gap between what the state would like to happen within the framework of the five-year plan and what the profit-oriented private sector would instinctively do illustrates the peculiar dilemma that faces the Jordanian government. This is the dilemma of trying to impose strict controls on economic activity while maintaining the mobility of a free and open economic system.

The full ramifications of this dilemma are that Jordan's five-year plan has been the result of close cooperation between the government and the private sector. And a full 50.1 per cent of the five-year plan investments for new development projects (JD 383 million out of JD 765 million) is supposed to come from private sector sources. If all of a sudden the state were to impose controls on how private money can be invested, it is likely that much of the private money that has been successfully injected into the national development effort would dry up.

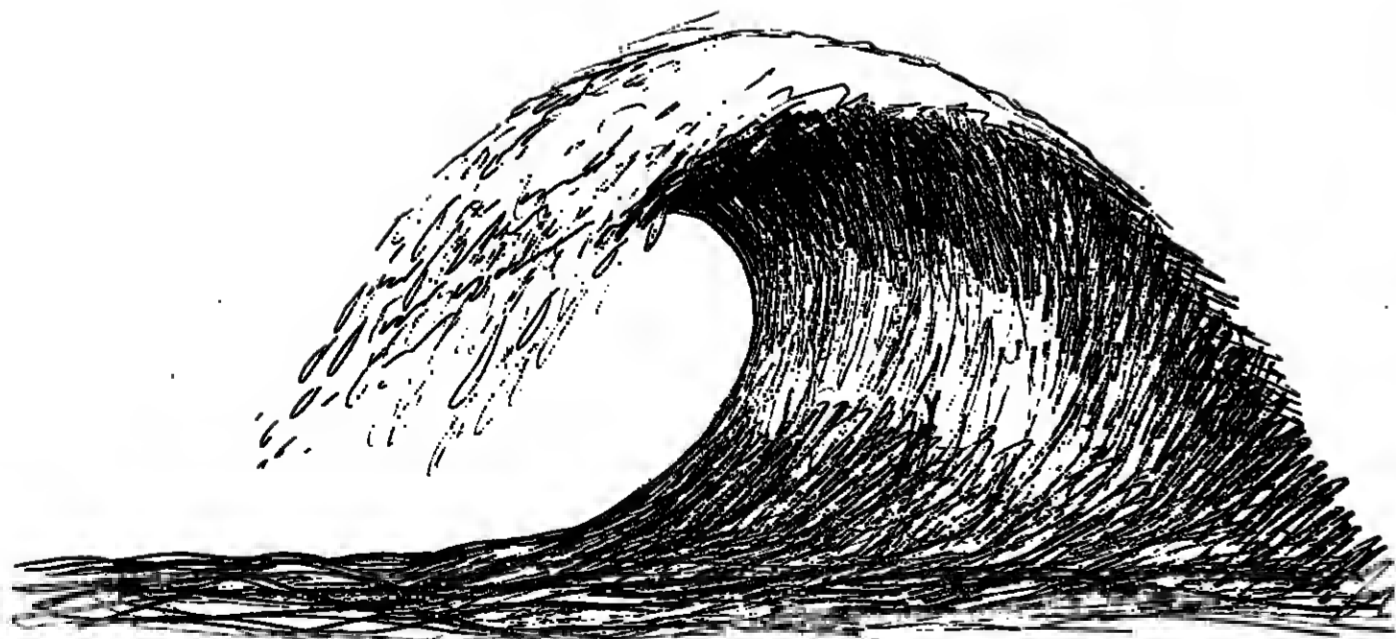
Unlike Saudi Arabia or Kuwait, Jordan does not have the state funds to make up for what the private sector may withhold. Thus it is vitally important for Jordan's long-term economic health that an atmosphere be maintained within which private savings can be directed to productive investments.

A large part of this process will require the establishment of new institutions that will handle this flow of mostly domestic money. The stock market that will open this summer is one such institution, as are two new investment banks that are being opened this year (with a majority Jordanian shareholding and minority Gulf interests).

This dramatizes a major aim of the five-year plan, which is to start reducing Jordan's heavy dependence on foreign grants and loans and to start depending more on domestic resources.

In last year's budget of JD 260 million, domestic revenues accounted for only JD 110 million. The rest was made up from foreign budgetary grants, loans and domestic borrowing. This year's budget continues the same pattern, with anticipated domestic revenues at JD 137 in a total budget of JD 332 million. In this year's budget, more than half of recurring and developmental

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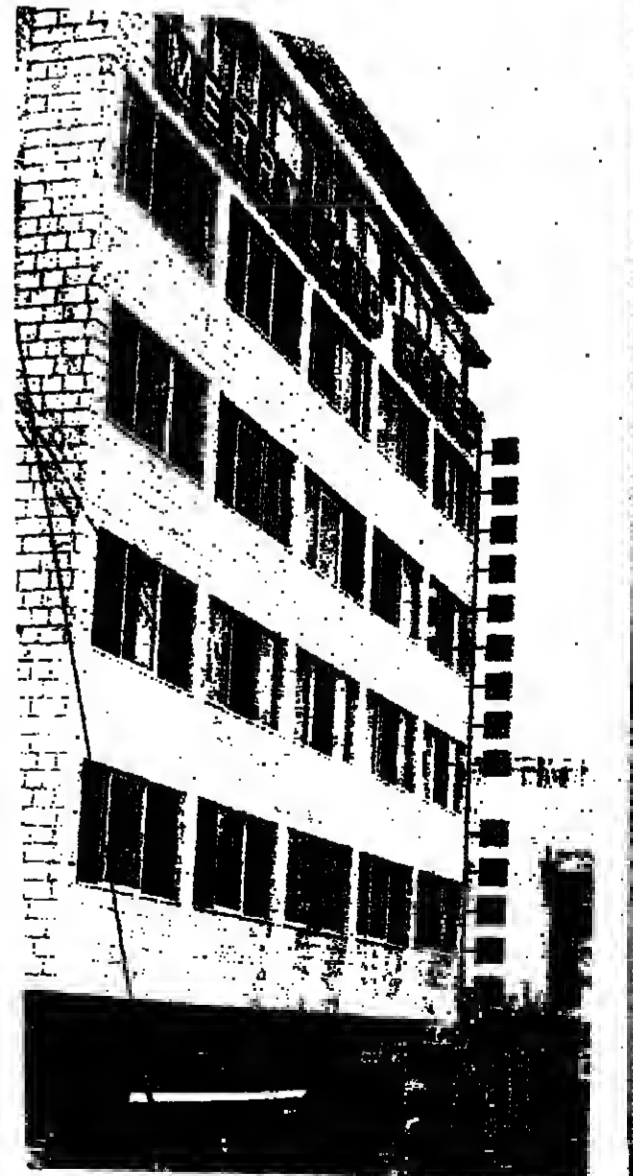


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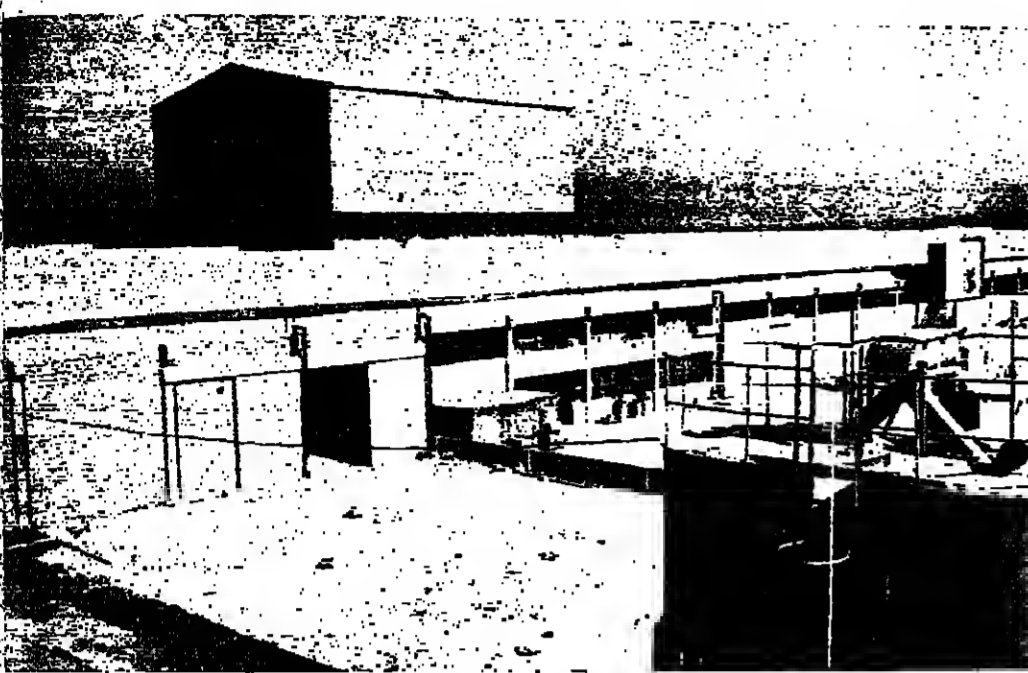
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lets its economic muscles; of sustaining growth



The ceramics factory: One example of the positive side of the economic boom.

fall back to around the JD 265 million level.

A similar levelling off has been registered in the assets of the commercial banks, which have nearly tripled to JD 290 million since the end of 1973.

For the moment, Jordan's economy is passing through a quieter phase that includes re-exporting many of the consumer items that were ordered during last year's buying fever, and a total lull in the land market. Construction activity has also slowed down.

But the underlying structural vulnerabilities are still there. Jordan has been fortunate in that it has always been able to raise the money it requires from its friends abroad. But a money chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and in the Middle East the past decade has shown that, for one reason or another, Jordan has been vulnerable to the winds that blow all around it.

...ditures will come from foreign aid in the form of loans or outright grants.

Another worrying factor for Jordan is the increasing trade deficit which means that while domestic demand for goods is growing quickly, domestic production cannot keep pace, and the gap is made up by imports. Last year, imports exceeded exports by JD 290 million (1975 figure was JD 195 million). This is a very high gap for a country whose GDP in 1975 was JD 320 million.

and even though exports last year totalled JD 49.6 million, a full 40 per cent of this (JD 20 million) was accounted for by phosphate exports.

The fundamental aim of the year plan is to tackle all these fronts simultaneously. Long-term objectives of the plan are to increase domestic productive capacity, particularly by developing the commodity-producing sectors of the economy; to reduce the trade deficit by increasing and diversifying exports; to develop domestic revenues as the main source of state revenue; and to slowly decrease dependence on foreign aid and move Jordan to an eventual position of sustained growth.

The aim of the plan is to shift the relative importances of the different sectors of the economy. For example, the mining and manufacturing sector is expected to account for 28 per cent of GDP by 1980, compared to just 16 per cent today. Agriculture will drop from 10 to 8 per cent, as will trade (from 19 to 15 per cent) and public administration and defence (from 19 to 15 per cent). The total services sector has a disproportionately high share of GDP today at 65 per cent, and this is expected to drop to 56 per cent by the end of the plan in 1980.

To bring about these structural shifts, the plan includes investment targets of JD 229 million for the mining and manufacturing sector (or a full 30 per cent of all plan investments), JD 120 million for transportation (16 per cent), JD 97 million for water projects (13 per cent) and JD 40 million for agriculture (five per cent). But after the first full year of the plan, real concern has emerged about whether Jordan's small economic base, coupled with an erratic performance in the agricultural sector that is heavily dependent on the vagaries of rainfall, is capable of withstanding these injections of funds.

The result over the past two years has been mixed. The demand pressures on the economy resulted in shortages and higher prices. The inflation rate is thought to be about 20 per cent for 1976, meaning it has stayed at that high level for two years in a row.

While the Central Bank's intervention in the commercial banking system did not have

the full desired effects of slowing down the speculative flows of money into land and trade business, it did put the business community on guard that the state is not prepared to stand by idly while some people's easy profits mean higher prices for others who live on fixed incomes.

This time around, the speculative spree that was fuelled by vast amounts of new money coming into Jordan has died out. The money supply figures in this regard are dramatic. The money supply increased sharply from JD 139 million in 1970, to JD 170 million in 1974, and JD 218 million in 1975, it then continued rising briskly to JD 270 million by September 1976, but since then it has levelled off abruptly, and during the past six months it has started to

The fact remains that Jordan has reached the stage today where its long-term goal of economic self-sufficiency is no longer a wishful dream. It has proved that it can muster the domestic resources to forge for itself a more viable regional economic role than it has ever dared or hoped play in the past. It has also proved that it has the stability and underlying resources -- particularly human resources -- to press ahead with a bold but well conceived developmental strategy.

The question-marks that have recently emerged are a mixed blessing in that they are the result of an economy that has been moving at full speed. One thinks that Jordan's economic planners must be pleased with the challenges of having to deal with the excesses of success. The challenge now is to maintain the clearheadedness to see one's immediate economic constraints and challenges within the perspective of long-term viability.

The record of the past few years has been more than satisfactory. The next several years will be the acid test of whether Jordan can cope with success as it has always had to cope with difficulty.

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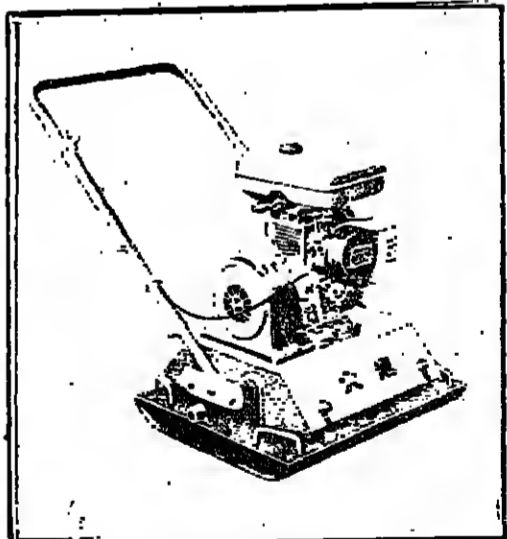
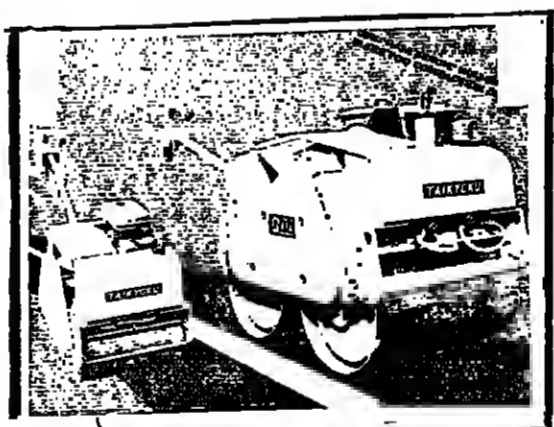
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Transport development faces bottlenecks and successes

By Cliff Bale
Special to the Jordan Times

Transport forms an important element in Jordan's development effort, an element which must be present to ensure the smooth running of the economy.

Several important projects are underway in this field. They include road construction; expansions to the Port of Aqaba and the present airport in Amman; construction of a new international airport; and modernisation of the railway system.

The barren wastelands of eastern Jordan are witnessing intense activity in the road building field. The aim is to link Jordan with Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states to ensure greater trade and increased revenues from transit traffic, especially from the Port of Aqaba to Iraq.

The most important is a 223 kms. two-lane highway linking the desert oasis of Azraq with the Iraqi border. It has been split into three sections, linking Azraq with H-5 (45 kms.), H-5 with H-4 (108 kms.) and H-4 with the Iraqi border (70 kms.).

The JD 8 million project, to be financed by Iraq, the main beneficiary, is still in its early days. The first stage is one third complete, according to Ministry of Public Works officials, although the three contracts have now been awarded.

The Shahin Engineering and Contracting Company is working on the first two stages, while a joint venture between the Portuguese firm of Tamez and the local Transorient Engineering and Contracting Company will work on the 70 kms. final stretch, due for completion within two years.

This road will be linked to the Port of Aqaba by a 200 kms. highway between Azraq, Bayir, Jaffer and Ma'an. The construction cost is estimated at JD 6 million, but work is not expected to start until 1980.

Azraq will become a veritable crossroads, for it is also linked to the Saudi border. The 56 kms. road was completed at the beginning of this year at a cost of JD 1.5-million.

Another ambitious project aims to link the northern region of the Jordan Valley with Aqaba via the Dead Sea and Wadi Araba. This project -- or rather series of projects, for some are underway, while others are still on the drawing board -- will facilitate transport of agricultural produce in the Jordan Valley and minerals along the Dead Sea coast and Wadi Araba.

The North Shouneh-Dead Sea road only involves the construction of an additional eight kms., but 97 kms. of existing road must be widened. This JD 1.3 million project, part of the Jordan Valley integrated development plan, is reaching its closing stages.

The Dead Sea link, an ambitious project to skirt the mineral-rich waters, is still under study, and will not be started until after the present five-year plan is completed.

The 187 kms. Ghor Al Safi-Aqaba road, on the other hand, is well underway. A total of 140 kms. have been completed by the contractors, Ret-Ser, the Nationalist Chinese Retired Servicemen's Association. The JD 5 million project will be essential for transporting the envisaged one million tons per annum of potash to be extracted from the Dead Sea as of 1981, as well as other minerals found in Wadi Araba, to the Port of Aqaba for export.

The Port of Aqaba itself has witnessed an unexpected turnaround. After facing the problem of chronic delays -- which in themselves led to holdups in construction projects which needed imported machinery -- the port was declared un congested in April and even some of its expansion plans were put into question.

Increased productivity achieved through new cargo handling systems and better use of the workforce is threatening plans to add four new major berths, two smaller berths and two lighterage berths, as well as storage areas.

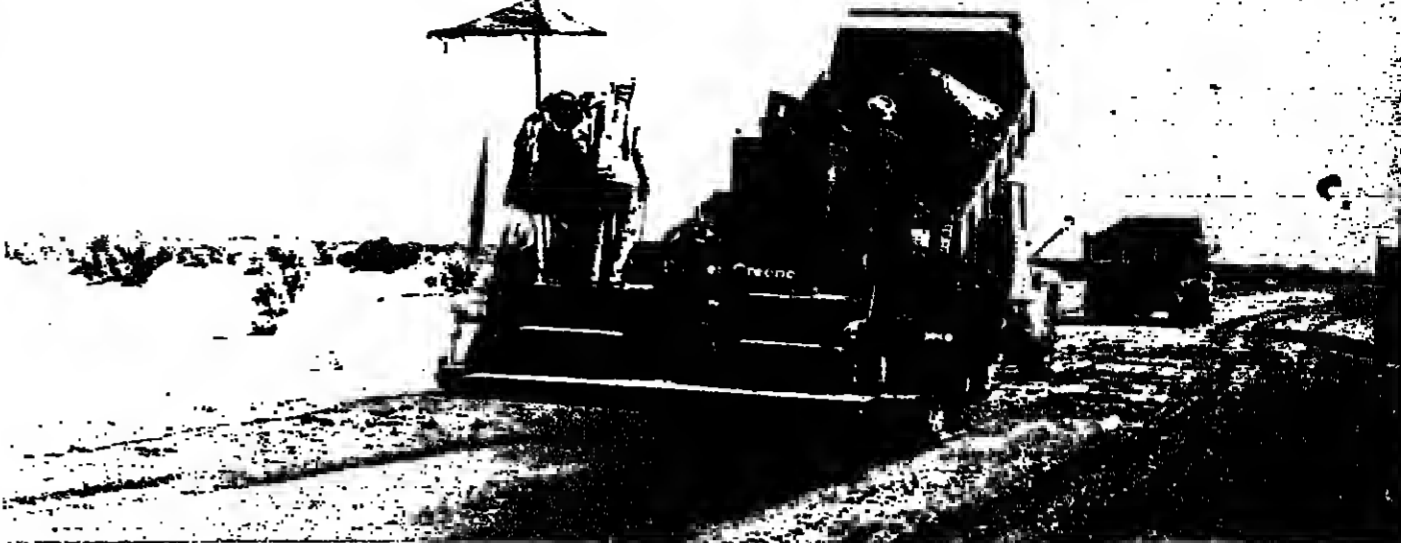
Port officials expect only one or two of the major berths to be built. Another possibility is to implement the whole project over a longer period of time.

The arrival of a new floating berth in March has also contributed to the efficiency of the port. Built in Japan and towed all the way here in a two-month journey, the berth will mainly handle containerised cargo. A second berth, similar to the first 100 metre x 35 metre one, will arrive here in August.

Bottlenecks are still the order of the day in the aviation field, in spite of the recent inauguration of extensions to Amman's present airport. Aviation officials see this as a stop-gap measure -- in any case, since Amman International Airport, recently renamed Queen Alya Airport, should come into service in 1979.

The JD 5.4 million works at the present airport included the lengthening and widening of the runway -- now 3,510 metres long -- so it can take the Jumbo jets now dotting the scene here more frequently.

A new arrival building, parking lots and equipment for lighting and unmanned landings



Work proceeds on a major road construction project making Jordan a tighter economic entity.

also modernise the airport officials of Aia, the Jordanian Airline, still have concern about their ability to handle the increasing traffic.

The new JD 38 million port will ensure adequate facilities to cope with an expected 10-fold increase in the period up to 1985. However, work is progressing slowly since administrative (technical problems have continuously plaguing the project. This culminated in a sudden pullout by the Ministry of Transport's consultant, which put work behind for several months, according to ministry officials.

Work is progressing on first of two 3,650 metre runways and is expected to be completed in early 1978, could be pushed back as laying of the concrete has only just started -- months behind schedule.

The basic design consists of two autonomous halves, comprising one runway, terminal building and support facilities. Work on the terminal building and support facilities has only reached the start stage so far.

Project officials think ministry will push ahead with work on one half, ensuring completion at the end of the second half will then be an expansion stage.

The fourth transport sector -- railways -- is not as important as the others, although it is vital for the conveyance of phosphates to the Port of Aqaba.

A 116 kms. stretch in the southern town of Rafiq and Aqaba was added to the 430 kms. of pre-World War II network in 1975. This new network costing JD 26 million, for transport of 1.6 million tons of phosphate per annum from Hasa mine in central Jordan, Aqaba, as well as 250,000 tons of general cargo from Amman.

Phosphate transport capacity will rise over the next years to reach 7.5 million tons in 1980. A JD 14 million scheme to install new steel rail sidings, rolling stock, communications and signalling systems will ensure the safe running of an increasingly important means of transport in Jordan.

As a further innovation, Hijaz Railway is now running diesel-electric passenger trains between Amman and Dammam instead of the nostalgic out-of-date steam locomotives.

The extension to Amman airport's runway is complete.

Quality control is vital if transport projects are to be effective.

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Bedouin children: Looking out towards a new world



Photos by Rami, G. Khouri



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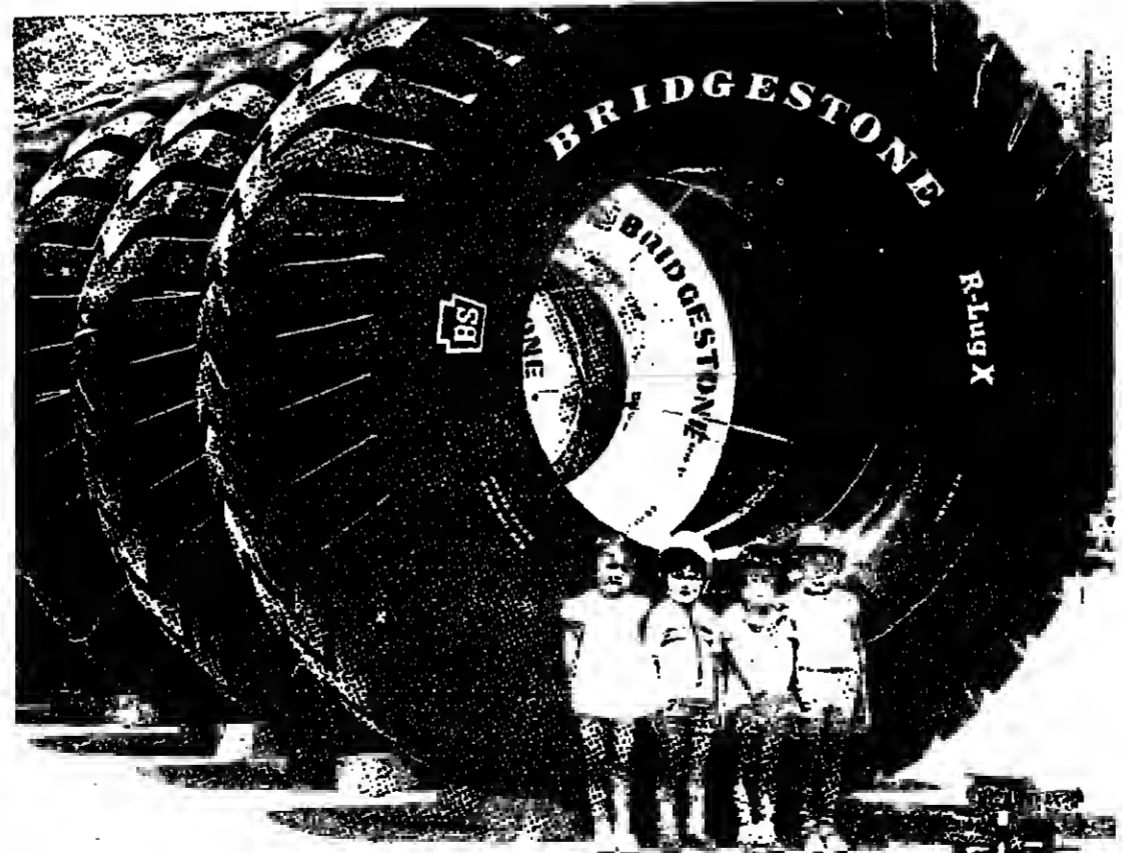
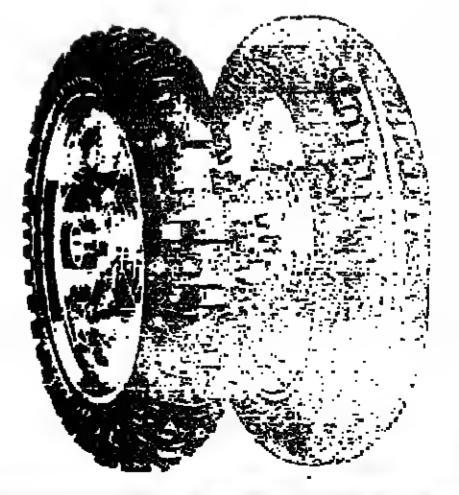
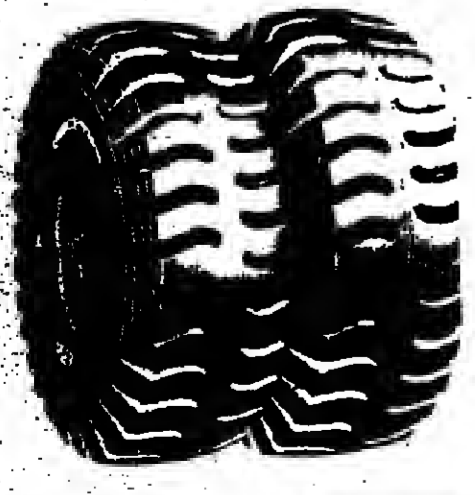
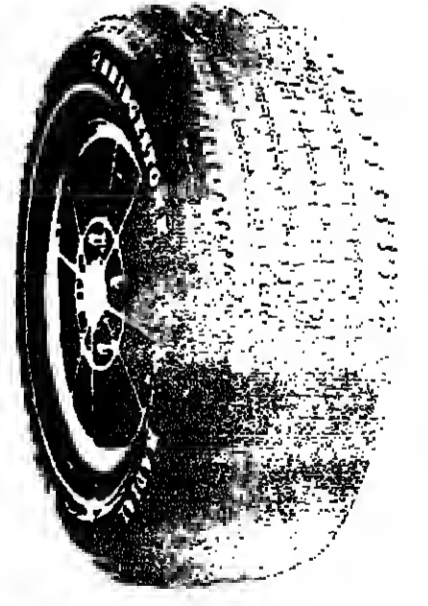
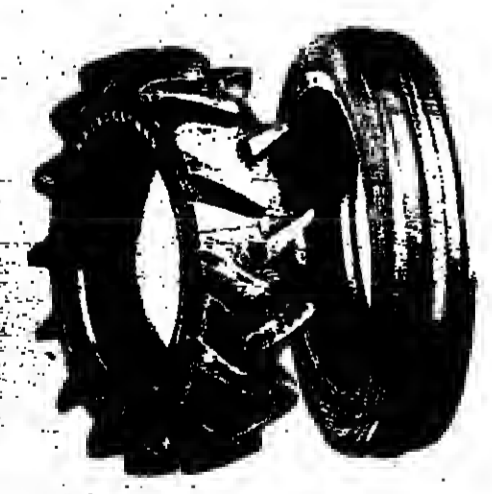


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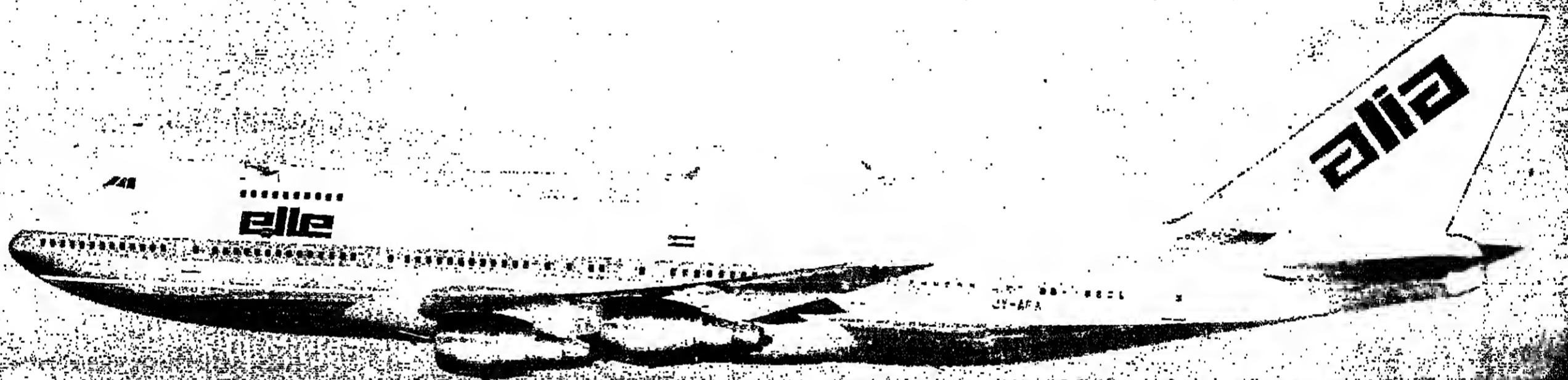
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